United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

MMONWEALTH INST.
TOMOLOGY LIBRARY
2 3 APR 1949
RIAL U.S.A. 69D
PARATE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS [1]

JANUARY–MARCH 1948

E.H.N.

CONTENTS

	Page
Quarantine and other official announcements	2
Announcements relating to black stem rust quarantine (No. 38)	2
Administrative instructions designating rust-resistant varieties of Japanese barberry (B. E. P. Q. 385)	2
Announcements relating to the fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56)	3
Basis for issuing permits for entry of imported bananas, pineapples, lemons and sour limes revised (press notice)	3
Modification of fruit and vegetable quarantine regulations effective April 7, 1948	3
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 51894)	4
Announcements relating to Mexican fruitfly quarantine (No. 64)	5
Permit requirements for citrus fruits resumed February 9 under Mexican fruitfly quarantine (press notice)	5
Requirements of Mexican fruitfly regulations reimposed—administrative instructions ordering the resumption of permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruit from the regulated area (B. E. P. Q. 567)	5
Mexican fruitfly permit requirements partially waived for lot shipments of citrus fruits—administrative instructions partially modifying permit requirements for interstate movement of lot shipments of citrus fruit from the regulated area (B. E. P. Q. 566)	6
Announcements relating to pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52)	7
Hearing set for March 17 to consider extending quarantine on pink bollworm of cotton to include Oklahoma (press notice)	7
Notice of hearing and notice of proposed rule making to consider the advisability of extending the quarantine on account of the pink bollworm of cotton to the State of Oklahoma and of making other modifications of the regulations supplemental to the quarantine	7
Announcements relating to foreign pink bollworm of cotton quarantine (No. 8)	8
Amendment to regulation 1 of foreign pink bollworm of cotton quarantine No. 8 effective February 6, 1948	8
Instructions to collectors of customs (T. D. 51858)	9
Announcements relating to the quarantine on the United States mainland to protect Hawaii against plant pests (No. 51)	9
Revoke quarantine to protect Hawaii against plant pests from United States mainland (press notice)	9
Revocation of quarantine on the United States mainland to protect Hawaii against plant pests effective March 1, 1948	10
Announcements relating to treatment of restricted or prohibited plants or plant products temporarily in the United States	10
Shipping season for Mexican oranges through United States under bond extended to April 30 (press notice)	10
Modification of administrative instructions—Shipment of Mexican oranges and grapefruit in bond through the United States (B. E. P. Q. 532, supplement No. 2)	11
Miscellaneous items	12
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of Chile (B. E. P. Q. 511, supplement No. 1)	12
Plant-quarantine import restrictions, Republic of France (B. E. P. Q. 403, revised)	12
Penalties imposed for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act	17
Organization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine	19

[1] Compiled by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

817010—49——1

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 38)

B. E. P. Q. 385, 4th Revision, Supplement 1 Effective March 15, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING RUST-RESISTANT VARIETIES OF THE JAPANESE BARBERRY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The administrative instructions in 7 CFR 1945 Supp. § 301.38a (B. E. P. Q. 385, 4th Revision), effective January 24, 1945, issued pursuant to the black stem rust quarantine and supplemental regulations under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), designated (1) the species, varieties, or hybrids of barberries and mahonias which are known to be sufficiently resistant to black stem rust to involve no danger of spread of the rust and which may be shipped under permit, and (2) the rust-resistant varieties of the Japanese barberry.

In the meantime *Berberis thunbergi* var. "Globe" and *B. thunbergi* var. *variegata* have been found to be horticulturally desirable. Moreover, these two newly developed varieties of Japanese barberry have been thoroughly tested and found to be immune to the black stem rust. Accordingly, the administrative instructions specified in § 301.38 a, are hereby modified to include these two varieties in the list of the rust-resistant varieties of Japanese barberry.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.38–3 (c) of the regulations supplemental to the black stem rust quarantine (7 CFR 1944 Supp. § 301.28–3 (c)), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended, (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), the third paragraph, designated "(b)," in the administrative instructions in 7 CFR 1945 Supp. § 301.38a is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301.38a. *Administrative instructions; classification of barberry and mahonia plants.* * * *

* * * (b) Rust-resistant varieties of Japanese barberry which may be shipped to any State without permit or restrictions under the regulations in this subpart:

Berberis thunbergi.
Berberis thunbergi var. *atropurpurea.*
Berberis thunbergi var. "Globe."
Berberis thunbergi var. *maximowiczi.*
Berberis thunbergi var. *minor.*
Berberis thunbergi var. *variegata.*
Berberis thunbergi f. *erecta.*

The purpose of this amendment is to relieve commerce in the articles exempted hereby from restrictions heretofore imposed. In order to be of maximum benefit to the public, the relief from these restrictions must be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, it is found for good cause under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238) that notice and public procedure on this amendment of the administrative instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and since the amendment relieves restrictions it may be made effective under said act less than 30 days after publication.

This amendment shall be effective upon March 15, 1948.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR 1944 Supp. § 301.38–3 (c).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 9th day of March 1948.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 22, 1948, 9:04 a. m.; 13 F. R. 1503.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

BASIS FOR ISSUING PERMITS FOR ENTRY OF IMPORTED BANANAS, PINEAPPLES, LEMONS, AND SOUR LIMES REVISED

(Press notice)

MARCH 8, 1948.

Under an amendment to the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine issued by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, effective April 7, 1948, permits will be issued for the entry of imported bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes on the same basis as any other imported fruits.

These four fruits had been given a more favorable status than other imported fruits because they were considered to be the least likely to introduce dangerous insects. Except where they were restricted by special quarantines, such fruits were eligible for admission from all foreign countries under permit.

Bananas, lemons and sour limes have been found to be hosts of the destructive mango fruitfly, now known to occur in Ceyon, India, Burma, Formosa, Marianas Islands, Ryukyu Islands, China, Philippine Islands, Japan, Bonin Islands, Malaya, and Java. Pineapples from the Fiji Islands may be infested with the Fiji fruitfly. Unrestricted importation of such fruits from these regions could result in the introduction of these destructive fruitflies.

Hereafter applications for permits to cover the importation of these fruits will be granted only on the basis of the pest risk involved in the country of origin.

Almost our entire import supply of these fruits comes from sections uninfested by these pests. Consequently there will be no interference with our normal supply since imports from these regions will continue under permits already issued for such movement.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 56 Modification of Regulation 2
Effective April 7, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

MODIFICATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

On November 14, 1947, notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register (12 F. R. 7603) regarding the proposed amendment of § 319.56–2 of the regulations supplemental to the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 56, 7 CFR § 319.56). After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, and pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159), the regulation in § 319.56–2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 319.56–2. *Restrictions on entry of fruits and vegetables.*—All importations of fruits and vegetables must be free from plants or portions of plants, as defined in § 319.56–1 (b).

Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables (except frozen fruits and vegetables) including cured figs and dates, raisins, nuts, and dried beans and peas, may be imported without permit or other compliance with the regulations in this subpart: *Provided*, That any such articles may be made subject to entry only under permit and on compliance with the safeguards to be prescribed therein, when it shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the condition of drying, curing, or processing to which they have been subjected may not entirely eliminate risk. Such determination with respect to any such articles shall become effective after due notice.

Fruits and vegetables grown in the Dominion of Canada and in Newfoundland,[2] including its mainland territory of Labrador, may be imported into the United

[2] The importation of potatoes into the United States from Newfoundland and all other foreign countries, except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, is governed by the restricted entry order and regulations in 7 CFR and 1944 Supp. 321.1 through 321.8.

States from these countries free from any restrictions whatsoever under these regulations.

Any other fruit or vegetable, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines[3] and other orders[2] now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated, may be imported from any country under permit and on compliance with the regulations in this subpart, at such ports as shall be authorized in the permits, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture either (a) that such fruits and vegetables are not attacked in the country of origin by injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Tephritidae), or (b) that their importation from definite areas or districts under approved safeguards prescribed in the permit can be authorized without risk, or (c) that they have been treated, or are to be treated, in accordance with such conditions and procedure as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under the supervision of a plant quarantine inspector of the said Department. However, entry of pineapples from Jamaica is restricted to the Port of New York and to such other northern ports as may be designated in the permits.

(Sec. 5, 37 Stat. 316; 7 U. S. C. 159.)

This amendment shall be effective on and after April 7, 1948.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of March 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 9, 1948, 8:57 a. m.; 13 F. R. 1280.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

MODIFICATION OF REGULATION 2 OF THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE NO. 56 (T. D. 51894)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1948.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

There is appended a copy of an amendment to Regulation 2 of the Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56. Under this amendment of April 7, 1948, permits will be issued for the entry of imported bananas, pineapples, lemons, and sour limes on the same basis as any other imported fruit, and it is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. This amendment provides that applications for permits to cover the importation of these fruits on and after April 7 will be granted only on the basis of the pest risk involved in the country of origin.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference opposite section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

---

[3] The importation of citrus fruit into the United States from eastern and southeastern Asia and certain other areas is restricted by the Citrus Fruit Quarantine, 7 CFR 319.28 as amended, 12 F. R. 6347.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR CITRUS FRUITS RESUMED FEBRUARY 9 UNDER MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 9, 1948.

Now that Mexican fruitflies from northeastern Mexico have begun to invade citrus plantings in adjoining Texas counties, it has become necessary effective February 9 to restore permit requirements under the quarantine on account of this insect, according to an announcement by Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

Following disappearance of adult fruitflies last fall, the permit requirements were temporarily suspended effective September 1. Northward migration of the flies across the border reintroduces the possibility of spreading the pest in maturing citrus fruits. For this reason it is necessary to resume federal supervision of citrus fruits moving from regulated sections.

Affected by this restoration are the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Hildalgo, La Salle, Webb, and Willacy, as well as part of Jim Wells county.

B. E. P. Q. 567 Effective February 9, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

REQUIREMENTS OF MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS REIMPOSED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Due to the finding of a small number of adult Mexican fruitflies in the Texas area regulated on account of this insect, permit requirements covering the interstate movement therefrom of regulated citrus fruits have been ordered resumed on February 9, 1948. These permit requirements were temporarily suspended at the beginning of the harvest season on September 1, 1947, pending reappearance of adult infestation. Grove inspection and sanitation procedures and the requirements for packing-house operation have continued while permit requirements were suspended.

This action is for the purpose of reinvoking requirements that are needed to assure against spread of the Mexican fruitfly when it is present in adult form and likely to lay eggs on citrus fruit of the current season's crop. Restoration of the requirements is therefore necessary as soon as surveys or traps disclose the first appearance of adults of this insect. The first few adults of the season were observed recently. To accomplish the purpose for which they are intended these requirements must be restored immediately. For the reasons stated, it is found upon good cause, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), that notice and public procedure on this order are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for issuing the order effective less than thirty days after publication.

§ 301.64–3f. *Administrative instructions ordering the resumption of permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruits from the regulated area.*— The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, having determined that natural conditions exist with respect to the area regulated by Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly (7 CFR 1945 supp. 301.64 to 301.64–7, incl.) which make it necessary to resume all permit requirements relative to interstate movement of regulated citrus fruits from the regulated

area to prevent dissemination of this insect, hereby restores all permit requirements for the interstate movement of such fruits from such regulated areas, effective 12:01 a. m., February 9, 1948, until due notice of the lifting of such permit requirements shall have been given.

These administrative instructions cancel and supersede B. E. P. Q. 565, effective September 1, 1947 (12 F. R. 5833).

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., § 301.64–3 (a).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of February 1948.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 10, 1948, 8:58 a. m.; 13 F. R. 611.]

B. E. P. Q. 566 Effective March 6, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY PERMIT REQUIREMENTS PARTIALLY WAIVED FOR LOT SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly (7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.64 to 301.64–7, incl.), § 301.64–3 (a), among other requirements, states that "grapefruits, oranges, and other citrus fruits, except lemons and sour limes, shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area unless every crate, box, or other container of such host fruits has attached a valid shipping permit. In addition to the shipping permit every shipment of six or more crates, boxes, or other containers of citrus fruits moved interstate shall be accompanied by a master permit * * *." Provision is made in the quarantine for the issuance of administrative instructions by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to modify the restrictions of the regulations when such action may be taken without risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly.

It has been found that the number of individual containers to be shipped from the regulated area this year requires a reconsideration of the permit requirements for each such container. For the purpose of keeping the certificate requirements within reasonable limits, it is necessary to modify, for part at least of the present shipping season, the requirement that every container in shipments of six or more containers shall have attached a valid shipping permit. During this period such a lot shipment will be considered adequately covered by permit if accompanied only by the master permit. Natural conditions are such that this limited modification of permit requirements will not be attended by risk of spreading infestation.

In order to be of maximum benefit in conserving certificates, it is necessary that this modification be effected at once. For this reason it is found upon good cause, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), that notice and public procedure on these instructions are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest. Inasmuch as these instructions relieve restrictions heretofore imposed, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the Federal Register.

§ 301.64–3g. *Administrative instructions partially modifying permit requirements for interstate movement of lot shipments of citrus fruit from the regulated area.*—Having determined, pursuant to the second provision in the quarantine, in 7 CFR 1945 Supp. 301.64, that such action may be taken without risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine hereby modifies by waiving, until further notice, but not beyond the end of the 1948 citrus fruit shipping season, the requirement contained in § 301.64–3 (a) of

the regulations supplemental to said quarantine, that a shipping permit shall accompany each container in shipments of six or more containers, such waiver to be effective March 6, 1948. A master permit accompanying each such lot shipment will be deemed adequate.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 161; 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., § 301.64–3 (a).)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of February 1948.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 10, 1948, 8:51 a. m.; 13 F. R. 1303.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

HEARING SET FOR MARCH 17 TO CONSIDER EXTENDING QUARANTINE ON PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON TO INCLUDE OKLAHOMA

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 24, 1948.

As a result of the finding of infestations of the pink bollworm of cotton in four Oklahoma counties, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has scheduled a hearing at Little Rock, Ark., on March 17, 1948, to consider the necessity for extending the federal pink bollworm quarantine to include Oklahoma.

Pink bollworm infestations were recently discovered in the counties of Beckham, Caddo, Kiowa, and Tillman, in southwestern Oklahoma.

Scouting during the past season disclosed infestations in 42 additional Texas counties as well as a single county in New Mexico. Consideration is also being given to including these in the regulated area.

State quarantines to control the movement of host material from these infested areas were imposed shortly after their discovery.

Measures to control infestations of this destructive cotton pest in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas are already included in federal and state cooperative programs.

Persons interested in discussing any of these matters at the hearing are invited to be present or to be represented by attorney. Communications on the subject may also be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., prior to the date of the hearing.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON TO THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA AND OF MAKING OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE QUARANTINE

FEBRUARY 20, 1948.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, which is known to exist in portions of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, has recently been discovered in certain parts of the State of Oklahoma.

It is necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Oklahoma and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from that State, or regulated portions thereof, of the following articles: (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (2) okra, includ-

ing all parts of the plants; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton products or which are fouled with such products; and (5) when contaminated with cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

Consideration is also being given to extension of the regulated area designated in regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52 on account of the pink bollworm (12 F. R. 5767) to include 42 additional counties in Texas and one additional county in New Mexico, where infestations of the pink bollworm were discovered during the past season.

Following discovery of these infestations the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico promptly issued State quarantines to provide safeguards on the movement of host material from infested sections.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. 318, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the War Memorial Building, Markham and Center Streets, Little Rock, Arkansas, at 10 a. m., March 17, 1948, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine or quarantine extension may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney. Any interested person who desires to do so may submit his views on these subjects or written data or arguments thereon, and may file such views, data, or arguments with the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., on or before March 16, 1948.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 26, 1948, 8:50 a. m.; 13 F. R. 1060.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO FOREIGN PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON QUARANTINE (NO. 8)

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 8

Amendment to Regulation 1
Effective February 6, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

End from mi

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION 1 OF FOREIGN PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON QUARANTINE NO. 8

On December 20, 1947, notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register (12 F.R. 8681) regarding the proposed amendment of § 319.8–1 of the regulations supplemental to the Foreign Pink Bollworm of Cotton Quarantine (Notice of quarantine No. 8, 7 CFR 1944 Supp. § 319.8). After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the following amendment is hereby issued pursuant to the authority contained in the Plant Quarantine Act (37 Stat. 316 and 317; 7 U. S. C. 159 and 160):

§ 319.8–1. *Applications for and issuance of permits.*—Persons desiring to import cottonseed and cottonseed hulls shall submit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine an application stating the name and address of the importer, the approximate quantity of cottonseed or cottonseed hulls which it is desired to import, the United States port of entry, the approximate date of arrival, the place of origin in the Imperial Valley, Mexico, or in the area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, specified in § 319.8. Upon receipt of such application and after approval by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a permit will be issued authorizing the importation from the Imperial Valley,

Mexico, or the specified area in the State of Tamaulipas subject to the restrictions and requirements set forth in §§ 319.8–2 to 319.8–5.

Inasmuch as this amendment is a relieving of restriction, good cause is found for making the effective date hereof less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

(Sections 5 and 7, Act of August 20, 1912, 37 Stat. 316 and 317; 7 U. S. C. 159 and 160.)

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 6, 1948.

Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of February, 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, February 6, 1948, 8:48 a. m.; 13 F. R. 571.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—PINK BOLLWORM OF COTTON QUARANTINE NO. 8 (T. D. 51858)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1948.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an Amendment to Regulation 1 of Foreign Pink Bollworm of Cotton Quarantine No. 8 (T. D. 51164), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective February 6, 1948, is published for the information and guidance of collectors of customs and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference opposite section 12.10, Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO THE QUARATINE ON THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND TO PROTECT HAWAII AGAINST PLANT PESTS (NO. 51)

REVOKE QUARANTINE TO PROTECT HAWAII AGAINST PLANT PESTS FROM UNITED STATES MAINLAND

(Press notice)

FEBRUARY 27, 1948.

Federal plant quarantine restrictions on the movement of six agricultural commodities from the United States mainland to Hawaii have been revoked effective March 1, according to an announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

This revocation lifts restrictions that have been in effect since 1921 on the movement from the United States mainland to Hawaii of sugarcane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and fresh fruits of avocado and papaya in passengers' baggage or as ships' stores. These restrictions were for the purpose of preventing the spread of the sugarcane borer, alfalfa weevil, cotton-boll weevil, papaya fruit-fly, and certain insect enemies of avocado fruit.

Recently the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii requested that the Federal quarantine be rescinded. Such features of the Federal order as the Hawaiian authorities desire to retain will be incorporated in a Territorial regulation, also effective March 1.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 51 Effective March 1, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

REVOCATION OF QUARANTINE ON THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND TO PROTECT HAWAII AGAINST PLANT PESTS

Notice of proposed rule making was published on February 4, 1948, in the Federal Register (13 F. R. 503) pursuant to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238) regarding the revocation of Notice of Quarantine No. 51 (7 CFR Cum. Supp. § 301.51) upon the United States in order to prevent the introduction into the Territory of Hawaii of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer, the alfalfa weevil, the cotton-boll weevil, the papaya fruitfly, and certain insect enemies of the avocado. and also regarding the revocation of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR Cum. Supp. §§ 301.51–1 to 301.51–7, inclusive). After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the Secretary of Agriculture hereby revokes, effective March 1, 1948, the said Notice of Quarantine No. 51 (7 CFR Cum. Supp. § 301.51) and rules and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR Cum. Supp. §§ 301.51–1 to 301.51–7, inclusive).

Inasmuch as this revocation relieves restrictions heretofore imposed, it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

(Section 8, Act of August 20, 1912, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of February 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 2, 1948, 8:50 a. m.; 13 F. R. 1145.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO TREATMENT OF RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES

SHIPPING SEASON FOR MEXICAN ORANGES THROUGH UNITED STATES UNDER BOND EXTENDED TO APRIL 30

(Press notice)

MARCH 17, 1948.

For the purpose of allowing an orderly marketing of this season's crop of Mexican oranges the period during which such fruit may be shipped through the United States to Canada in bond has been extended to April 30, according to an announcement by Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The usual procedure is to terminate these in-transit shipments on March 15. No hazard of spreading the Mexican fruitfly is involved in granting this extension, the Department believes.

B. E. P. Q. 532, Supplement No. 2 Effective March 16, 1948

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 352—Treatment of Restricted or Prohibited Plants or Plant Products Temporarily in the United States

MODIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—SHIPMENT OF MEXICAN ORANGES AND GRAPEFRUIT IN BOND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES

Subparagraph 352.9 (a) (4) of the administrative instructions issued under the order and supplemental regulations on Treatment of Restricted or Prohibited Plants or Plant Products Temporarily in the United States (7 CFR 1943 Supp. 352.9 (a) (4)), pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151) limits the entry, via ports on the Mexican border, of oranges originating in Mexican States other than Sonora, for immediate transportation and exportation in bond or for immediate export, to the period from October 1 to March 15, inclusive. This period is insufficient in which to complete the orderly exportation to Canada of this season's crop of Mexican oranges.

It has been determined that seasonal conditions are such in the United States that the expiration date of this prescribed period may be extended for the present shipping season only, without risk to the plant cultures of this country. Accordingly, subparagraph 352.9 (a) (4) of the administrative instructions entitled "*Administrative instructions; oranges and grapefruit from Mexico in transit to foreign countries via the United States*" is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) *Entry via ports on the Mexican border.*

(4) *Period of Entry.* The entry of oranges and grapefruit from Sonora is authorized throughout the entire year. Oranges originating in other Mexican States may enter from October 1 to March 15, inclusive, provided that during the 1947–48 shipping season such period shall be from October 1, 1947 to April 30, 1948, inclusive.

This amendment shall be effective March 16, 1948.

The foregoing amendment extends for the current shipping season, the time within which oranges may enter the United States in transit from Mexico to foreign countries. This extension of time does not involve any risks to the plant cultures of the United States through introduction of plant diseases or insect pests, and the extension is made necessary by the fact that climatic and other conditions in Mexico prevented the exportation of oranges from that country for shipment through the United States to other foreign countries during the period presently prescribed by section 352.9 (a) (4). This period ends March 15, 1948 and it is necessary to make the foregoing amendment extending such period effective on March 16, 1948 in order to prevent unnecessary burdens upon foreign commerce. Accordingly, it is found, upon good cause, that notice and hearing under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act on the adoption of the amendment are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to the public interest.

Since the amendment relieves restrictions, it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the Federal Register.

(37 Stat. 315, as amended, 7 U. S. C. 151; 7 CFR 352.1 through 352.8.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of March 1948.

Avery S. Hoyt,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, March 18, 1948, 9:06 a. m.; 13 F. R. 1419.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 511, Supplement No. 1.

March 11, 1948.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

IMPORTATION OF FRESH FRUITS AND CUT FLOWERS PROHIBITED

Ministry of Agriculture, Decree No. 1,127, November 28, 1947.

(Note.—By a Ministerial Decree No. 1,127, November 28, 1947, Chile has revoked the exception accorded California fruit from the prohibition of Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930, on account of the presence of the oriental fruit moth in that state. The ruling of the Minister of Agriculture as reported by the American Consul in Santiago, October 28, 1930 in the paragraph Fresh Fruits from the United States on page 13, B. E. P. Q.–511 has been revoked also by Decree No. 1,127. Other articles of Decree No. 12, including specifically Article 5 on page 12, remain in force.)

By the above decree, Chile prohibits the importation into that country of all fresh fruits and cut flowers, except bananas, pineapples, coconuts and dates from Ecuador, Panama and Peru, certain plants from Ecuador, avocados from Peru, fruits and vegetables from Tacna in Peru to Arica, and fruit for consumption in the Magallanes region. The purpose of the decree is to diminish the possibility of introducing into Chile certain insects and plant diseases, including the oriental fruit moth (*Grapholitha molesta* Busck) from California.

Revocation of Previous Articles

Decree No. 1,127 revokes Articles 2, 3, and 4 of Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930, which excepted fresh fruits from California from the general prohibition of that decree. (See pages 11 and 12, B. E. P. Q.–511.)

Fruit For Consumption Permitted in Magallanes

Fruits intended for consumption in Magallanes, Natales, and Tierra del Fuego, are permitted entry under the same condition as those set forth in Article 5 of Decree No. 12 of September 4, 1930. (See page 12, B. E. P. Q.–511.)

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 403, Revised.

March 5, 1948.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of France appears to be necessary on account of the promulgation of an ordinance by the Provisional Government on November 2, 1945, which deals with the protection of plants and annuls many previous laws and decrees, and on account of two Ministerial orders issued by the French Ministry of Agriculture in 1946. It has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to France and plant quarantine officials.

The circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from translations of the ordinance and Ministerial orders furnished by the American Embassy in Paris, Supplement No. 51, Bulletin of the International Bureau, Universal Postal Union.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

BASIC LEGISLATION

Ordinance No. 45–2627 of November 2, 1945, by the Provisional Government concerning the protection of plants.

Order of August 1, 1946, by the Minister of Agriculture.

Order of December 31, 1946, by the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance. According to this Order the following Decrees and Orders remain in force.

Decree of May 15, 1882—Phylloxera.

Decree of February 21, 1908, and Order of March 10, 1908—Dodder.

Decree of December 19, 1910, and Order of June 6, 1924—Potato wart.

Decrees of October 12, 1913, and April 20, 1920—White peach scale.

Decree of December 1, 1921—Nun moth.

Decree of November 26, 1930—Needle cast disease of conifers.

Decree of March 8, 1932—San Jose scale.

Order of November 7, 1945—Argentine ant.

SUMMARY

The importation into France of plants or parts of plants from the United States is permitted only in accordance with the conditions of a special import license which may be granted by the Minister of Agriculture.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Plants, or parts of plants, from countries where the insects or plant disease listed in the Ministerial Order of August 1, 1946, have been noted, except those entering in accordance with the conditions of a special import license granted by the Minister of Agriculture. This general prohibition has certain specific applications in accordance with earlier decrees and orders still in force as listed under Basic Legislation. For example:

Grapevines, cuttings, leaves, vineyard props, compost, etc., to prevent the introduction of grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera vitifoliae* Fitch)

Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) seeds, and forage seeds containing dodder.

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) infected with potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.). Woody plants from Italy to prevent the introduction of white peach scale (*Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* Targ.). Forest products from Czechoslovakia which might be infected with the nun moth (*Lymantria monacha* L.). Plants of the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga*, to prevent the introduction of needle cast disease (*Rhabdocline pseudotsugae* Syd.)

Living plants and parts thereof to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.).

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Bees, honey, and beeswax must be certified as free from contagious bee diseases.

Fresh fruits from the United States are permitted entry when certified as free from insects and plant diseases including San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella* Walsh), bitter rot (*Glomerella cingulata* (Ston.) Spauld and Schrenk.), and Florida red scale (*Chrysomphalus aonidum* L.).

Plants and parts of plants are subject to inspection on arrival.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

ORDINANCE No. 45–2627, NOVEMBER 2, 1945.

This ordinance, promulgated by the Provisional Government of the French Republic, concerns the protection of plants. In Article 1 the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to list the agricultural pests against which defense measures are to be taken. (The list of pests is set forth in the Ministerial Order of August 1, 1946.)

Chapter I, Articles 2–6, Plant-defense groups established.

Chapter II, Articles 7–14, Defense measures described.

"Article 7—Except as authorized by the Minister of Agriculture for experimental purposes, it is forbidden to introduce into France, or knowingly to keep, or to transport, any parasite considered dangerous as specified in Article I, whatever their stage of development may be (adult, eggs, larvae, nymphs, seeds, germs, etc.).

Article 8—Orders issued by the Minister of Agriculture will define the conditions for the movement in France of plants or parts of plants, of soils, manures and composts, and of bags and other wrappings that might harbor parasites classed as dangerous. These orders will be signed by the Minister of Finance also when they are concerned with the importation of these materials and products, or are affected by customs regulations. Import prohibitions may be declared."

(A Ministerial Order on the sanitary control of imported plants and plant products, signed by the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance, was issued December 31, 1946.)

Chapter III, Articles 15–18, deals with inspection of nurseries.

Chapter IV, Articles 19–22, relates to import and export control.

Article 22 states that expenses of all types resulting from carrying out sanitation measures applicable to imports of plants, plant products and other material which may introduce injurious animal or vegetal organisms into France, must be borne by the importers, even when infested products are refused entry or destroyed.

Chapter V, Articles 23–28 lists penalties and nullified laws and decrees.

Ministerial Order of August 1, 1946

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Defense measures against animal and vegetal parasites of plants.

Art. 1—Animal and vegetal parasites which are recognized as being dangerous to French plant culture, are inscribed in the lists A, A′ and B appended to the present order.

(The procedure to be followed in combatting the pests in the three categories varies according to the danger involved. Export certification is chiefly concerned with the pests listed under A and A′.

Art. 2—The importation of plants, or parts of plants, from countries where the presence of any parasite listed on A or A′ has been noted, is forbidden.

A special import license may be granted, however, which will indicate the conditions of entry and the special customs offices where such an entry can be effected.

In response to an inquiry as to how the special import licenses would be issued for fresh fruit exported from the United States to France, the French Ministry of Agriculture replied in April 1947 as follows (in translation):

"The decree of 8 March 1932 prohibits the import (into France) of plants, or parts of plants, from countries declared infected with the San Jose scale.

"As for fresh fruits, the general derogation accorded before the war is still valid on condition that the fruit be accompanied by a sanitation certificate and that the shipment be made direct from the country of origin to the point of entry into France."

Arts. 3 and 4 describe methods of control administered by the Service of Plant Protection and designate the responsible agencies.

Lists appended to Ministerial Order of August 1, 1946.

A—Parasites which must be destroyed at all times, in all places.

INSECTS

Acanthoscelides obtectus Say, bean weevil.
Callosobruchus maculatus (F.), cowpea weevil.
Ceratitis capitata Wied., Mediterranean fruit fly.
Chrysomphalus aonidum L., Florida red scale.
Chrysomphalus dictyospermi Morg., dictyospermum scale.
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona Targ., white peach scale.
Dreyfusia nordmannianae Eckst., silver fir aphid.
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr., Argentine ant.
Lampetia equestris F., narcissus bulb fly.
Grapholitha molesta Busck, oriental fruit moth.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle.
Lymantria monacha L., nun moth.

Icerya purchasi Mask., cottony-cushion scale.
Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., potato tuberworm.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.

PHANEROGRAMS

Cuscuta spp., DODDER

CRYPTOGRAMS, BACTERIA, AND VIRUSES

Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev., fire blight.
Endothia parasitica (Murr.) And. & And., chestnut blight.
Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld. and Schrenk, bitter-rot.
Melanconium feligineum (Scrib. and Viala) Cav., bitter-rot.
Nectria galligena Bres., European canker.
Phytomonas michiganense EFS., bacterial canker.
Plowrightia morbosa (Schiv.) Sacc., black-knot.
Rhabdocline pseudotsuga Syd., needle cast.
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart.
Chancre suintant du Peuplier, bleeding canker of poplar.
Maladies a virus de la Vigne, virus diseases of grape.
Maladies a virus de la Pomme de Terre, virus diseases of potato.

A'—Foreign parasites for which special control measures are prescribed in the event such parasites are introduced into France.

Blissus leucopterus Say, chinch bug.
Chrysobothris mali Horn, Pacific flatheaded borer.
Chrysobothris femorata Oliv., flatheaded apple tree borer.
Conotrachelus juglandis Lec.
Conotrachelus nenuphar Herbst, plum curculio.
Epilachna varivestis Muls., Mexican bean beetle.
Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle.
Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh, apple maggot.
Rhynchites heros Roelf, peach weevil.

B—Parasites and small animals, the multiplication of which may at certain times become a danger calling for special measures in certain defined areas. (A long list of local interest but of no concern in export certification.)

MINISTERIAL ORDER OF DECEMBER 31, 1946

MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FINANCE

Organization of Sanitary Control of Imported Plants and Plant Products.

Article 1—The following plants and plant products from any source can not enter French customs (except in international transit), until they have been submitted at point of entry to the control of the Service of Plant Protection, even if accompanied by phytosanitary certificates issued by competent authorities in the country of origin or by certificates of origin.

Dried pulses (broad beans, peas, beans, lentils, and others).
Chestnuts.
Fresh potatoes.
Table fruits, fresh and naturally ripened.
Fruits ripened by forcing.
Table fruits and others, dried.
Seeds (flowers, alfalfa, black medick, rye-grass, clover, beets and others).
Cocoa beans, cocoa-bean shells, shoots and waste material.
Coffee beans.
Peppers.
Fresh vegetables.
Living plants, flower bulbs, cut flowers and foliage, nursery grown plants, trees and shrubs.
Other plant products and waste not listed, such as mushrooms.

The same provisions apply to packing material that is being or has been used for the transport of these products, and soil, humus, compost and manure intended for use in cultivation.

When, on being examined, any of the products show any evidence of dangerous parasites that are included in the lists A and A' of the order of August 1, 1946, the agent of the Service of Plant Protection will take all measures that he judges to be necessary.

Article 2 The Service of Plant Protection has authority to make a complete or partial examination of all other vegetable products, crude or manufactured, and their packing, to determine the presence of parasites.

Article 3—The products listed in Article 1 can be imported only through the following customs posts:

Ajaccio.
Bordeaux.
Cerbere.
Dunkerque.
Hendaye (rail or road).
Kehl-Strasbourg.
Le Havre.
Marseille.
Nantes.
Paris.
Port-Vendres.
Risquond-Tout (road).
Saint-Louis (rail or road).
Sete.
Tourcoing.
Vintimille.

Article 4—Lists Decrees and Orders remaining in force.
Articles 5–7—Collection of inspection taxes.
Article 8—Abrogation of Order of 29 April 1935.
Article 9—Designates responsible officers.

SPECIAL DECREES AND ORDERS

Phylloxera Regulations

Decree of May 15, 1882, implements the International Phylloxera Convention signed at Berne November 3, 1881, and prohibits the importation into France from the United States of grapevines, cuttings, leaves, used vineyard props, composts, and manures. The Berne Convention absolutely excluded rooted grapevines and cuttings from international circulation. The phylloxera regulations provided for conditional importation of plants other than grapevines. However, such importations can now be made only under special import license.

Dodder (Cuscuta spp.)

Decree of February 21 and Order of March 10, 1908.

The decree prohibits the importation into France of seeds of the plant parasite dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.). The prohibition applies also to forage-crop seeds that upon inspection are found to contain dodder seeds; especially alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.), white clover (*T. repens* L.), alsike clover (T. *hybridum* L.), Kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria* L.), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), and timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.).

The Order of March 10, 1908 prescribes the method of sampling of alfalfa and clover seed.

Potato Wart

Decree of December 19, 1910, and Order of June 10, 1924 prohibit the importation of potatoes infected with wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.).

White Peach Scale

Decree of October 12, 1913, modified by Decree of April 20, 1920 restricts the entry of woody plants from Italy to prevent the introduction of white peach scale (*Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* Targ.).

Nun Moth

Decree of December 1, 1921, prohibits the importation of forest products from Czechoslovakia which might carry infestations of nun moth (*Lymantria monacha* L.).

Needle Cast of Conifers

Decree of November 26, 1930, prohibits the importation of plants and parts of plants belonging to the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga* from all countries on account of the danger of introducing needle cast disease (*Rhabdocline pseudotsugae* Syd.).

San Jose Scale

Decree of March 8, 1932, subsequent orders and notices to importers.

The entry into and transit through France are prohibited of living plants and living parts of plants (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, etc.), including fresh fruit, as well as containers and packing materials for such products, originating in or proceeding from the United States, except such products intended for study and research entered by permission of the Minister of Agriculture.

(See Article 2 of Ministerial Order of August 1, 1946, for derogation of decree relating to fresh fruits.) A notice to importers of May 4, 1932, requires the shipper of fruit to France to obtain the certificate of inspection in duplicate, one copy to accompany the shipment and the second to be mailed direct to the Minister of Agriculture.

Grass Seed for Forage

According to the Law of January 11, 1932, as it appears in Supplement No. 51 to the Bulletin of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, May 23, 1947, the importation into France is prohibited of:

(1) Mixed grass seeds for forage purposes:

(2) Grass seeds intended for forage but which are unfit for sowing.

The following are deemed unfit for sowing:

(1) Grass seeds containing more than 5 percent of soft chess (*Bromus mollis* L.), or of annual fescue grasses (*Festuca* Section *Vulpia*).

(2) Grass seeds that do not attain the following minimal percentages of purity and germination:

	Percent purity	*Percent germinability*
Agrostis spp., bent grass	50	50
Alopecurus pratensis L., meadow foxtail	50	45
Anthoxanthum odoratum L., sweet vernal grass	70	50
Avena elatior—Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Mert. & Kock, tall oat grass	70	50
Avena flavescens—Trisetum flavescens (L.) Beauv, golden oat grass	50	45
Bromus pratensis—B. commutatus Schrad., meadow brome grass	70	50
Cynosurus cristatus L., crested dogtail grass	80	60
Dactylis glomerata L., orchard grass	70	50
Festuca ovina L., sheeps fescue	70	50
Festuca pratensis—F. elatior L., meadow fescue	80	60
Festuca rubra var. *heterophylla* Mutel., various-leafed fescue	65	50
Holcus lanatus L., velvet grass	40	60
Lolium italicum—L. multiflorum Lam., Italian rye grass	80	60
Lolium perenne L., English ryegrass	80	60
Lolium perenne var. *pacyi* Sturtev., Pacey ryegrass	80	60
Phleum pratense L., timothy	80	70
Poa nemoralis L., wood meadow grass	70	50
Poa pratensis L., Kentucky bluegrass	70	50

Bees

According to Supplement No. 51 as above, bees, either as colonies or queen bees, honey and beeswax in any form, may not enter France unless accompanied by a certificate of origin and freedom from disease issued by a veterinary or some other qualified official authorized by the government. The certificate must show that no contagious bee diseases have occurred in the locality concerned for at least six months previous to date of issue.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period January 1 to March 31, 1948, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States Customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Ines Calderon	Brownsville, Tex	2 guavas	$1.00
Deminga Estrada	do	3 oranges	1.00
Juan Martinez	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
O. A. Sabon	do	2 grapefruit and 2 oranges	1.00
Antonio Garcia Parde	do	1 tangerine	1.00
Tomas A. Garcia	do	1 apple	1.00
F. Galvan	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Guadalupe Estrada	do	9 oranges and 9 plants	1.00
Rebeca Perez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Rudolpho Alvarez	do	do	1.00
Guadelupe B. Duran	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
H. L. McLaughlin	do	5 grapefruit and 4 oranges	5.00
Roberto Hernandez	do	2 grapefruit	1.00
Anita Rios de Vicinaez	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Arnulfe Luna	do	13 sweet limes	1.00
Mrs. Katy Garza	do	1 mango	1.00
Jose Nunes	do	do	1.00
Marie de la Luz Arellano	do	8 avocados with seed	1.00
Miguel Hernandez	Eagle Pass, Tex	6 oranges	1.00
Maria Garza de Torres	do	11 plants	1.00
Ramona Flores	do	5 oranges	1.00
Julia Medrano de Hernandez	do	5 plants and 1 orange	1.00
Ramon Sanchez	do	1 orange	1.00
Mrs. Herminia Recio de Gamboa	do	3 oranges	1.00
Refugia Morado de Flores	do	1 orange	1.00
Emma Aguilar	El Paso, Tex	19 oranges	1.00
Lucino Sanchez	do	5 plants	1.00
Francisca Adanas	do	2 plants	1.00
Heracles Orasco	do	5 cactus fruit	.50
Benito Valladolio	do	1 apple	1.00
Juan Mendez	do	do	1.00
Earnesto Mena	do	do	1.00
Mrs. William Chavez	do	do	1.00
Manuel Revales	do	1 orange	1.00
Rita Escarcega	do	do	1.00
Carmen Moreno Chardez	do	5 lily bulbs and 28 nodes sugarcane	1.00
Felicitas Juarez	do	24 plants with soil	1.25
Dolores Rameras	do	1 plant	1.00
Jose Martinez-Martinez	do	3 oranges	3.00
Maria Valdez Olgandre	do	2 dozen plants	2.00
Guadalupe Flores	Hidalgo, Tex	1 orange	1.00
Rosanda Zammarron	do	do	1.00
Josephina M. Rodriguez	do	1 plant	1.00
Evangelina Mendosa	do	6 guavas	1.00
Trinidad Rocha	do	44 nodes sugarcane	1.00
Dionicia Guebara	do	3 oranges	1.00
Esther Gonzalez	do	1 guava and 2 plants	1.00
Teodora Fernandez	do	5 plants	1.00
Conception Chavez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Serapio de Anda	do	do	1.00
Tomas Gomez	do	do	1.00
Bertha Ochoa	do	2 plants	1.00
Manuela Gonzalez	do	2 avocado seed	1.00
Lasaro Sanchez	do	19 plants	2.00
Maria de Rodriguez	do	6 nodes sugarcane	1.00
Benito Moreno	do	3 plants	1.00
Paula G. Martinez	do	do	1.00
Felipe Lucio	do	190 nodes sugarcane	1.50
Juano Ozunda	do	24 plants	1.00
Maria de la Cisneros	do	1 avocado	1.00
Olivia Cantu	do	1 guava	1.00
Isabel Torres	do	4 oranges	1.00
Mrs. W. M. Dudley	do	7 apples and 3 oranges	1.00
Josephina F. Trevino	do	4 sweet limes	1.00
Rosa Hernandez	do	4 plants	1.00
Mrs. A. J. Hagen	do	6 plants and 1 pomegranate	1.00
Elmer Weibel	do	4 pomegranates	1.00
Juana Castillo	do	12 plants	1.00
Ofelia Gutierrez	do	2 avocado seeds	1.00
Jesusa Leal de Caballero	do	1 plant	1.00
Esther Leal	do	2 plants	1.00
Fred Nichols	do	2 apples and 3 oranges	1.00
George Lott	do	3 oranges and 3 plants	1.00
Walter J. Smiley	do	2 grapefruit and 21 kumquats	1.50
Alfredo Perales	do	15 plants	1.00
Elias Jackson	do	2 apples	1.00
Guadelio Morin	do	7 plants	1.00
Joe Nassar	do	3 plants	1.00
H. B. Barker	do	4 apples	1.00
Ed. Pevehouse	do	16 plants	1.00
Rosa Duran de Leon	do	6 plants	1.00
Pedro Lara	do	4 plants	1.00
Santos Perez	do	1 orange	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Amparo N. de Trevino	Hidalgo, Tex	2 oranges	1.00
Albert Wolfe	do	1 mango and 5 oranges	1.00
Guadalupe R. Avalos	do	3 tangerines	1.00
Berta Garcia De Gonzalez	Laredo, Tex	5 plants	1.00
Prudencia Rodriguez	do	69 plants and 1 mamey seed	7.90
Augustine Cardenas	do	4 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Jesus Arrendando	do	5 sweet limes	1.00
Anita C. De Leon	do	1 plant	1.00
Luis Madrigal	do	15 sweet limes, 1 tangerine, 41 sugarcane nodes, and 1 orange.	2.00
Margarita Navarro	do	6 sugarcane nodes	1.00
Natividad Saucedo	do	4 plants	1.00
Ed Martinez	do	3 tangerines	1.00
J. R. Martinez	do	7 plants	1.00
Concepcion Gallardo de Garcia	do	12 crabapples	1.00
Julio Rodriguez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Mrs. W. Johnson	do	13 tangerines	1.00
Flora Garcia Calderon	do	1 orange	1.00
Herelinda Aguelar Perez	do	do	1.00
Tony Alvarado	do	15 nodes sugarcane	1.50
Raul Morales	do	3 plants	1.00
Jose Garza Sepulveda	do	1 plant and 10 cuttings	1.00
Jose Estrada	do	48 dahlia tubers	4.80
Vicente Reyes Lyman	do	29 oranges and 9 nodes sugarcane	2.00
Miss Benita de la Rosa	do	4 oranges	1.00

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Chief of Bureau	P. N. Annand.
Associate Chief	A. S. Hoyt.
Assistant Chief (regulatory)	S. A. Rohwer.
Assistant Chief (research)	F. C. Bishopp.
Assistant Chief (control)	W. L. Popham.
Assistant Chief (administration)	F. H. Spencer.
Assistant to the Chief	H. L. Haller.
Division of Finance and Business Administration	B. Connor.
Division of Personnel	W. L. Leffler.
Division of Insect Pest Survey and Information	G. J. Haeussler.
Division of Bee Culture	J. I. Hambleton.
Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations	C. M. Packard.
Division of Control Investigations	C. P. Clausen.
Division of Cotton Insect Investigations	R. W. Harned.
Division of Foreign Parasite Introduction	C. P. Clausen.
Division of Forest Insect Investigations	F. C. Craighead.
Division of Fruitfly Investigations	A. C. Baker.
Division of Fruit Insect Investigations	B. A. Porter.
Division of Insecticide Investigations	R. C. Roark.
Division of Insect Identification	C. F. W. Muesebeck.
Division of Insects Affecting Man and Animals	E. F. Knipling.
Division of Truck Crop and Garden Insect Investigations	W. H. White.
Division of Domestic Plant Quarantine	B. M. Gaddis.
Division of Foreign Plant Quarantine	E. R. Sasscer.
Division of Grasshopper Control	Claude Wakeland.
Division of Gypsy Moth Control	J. M. Corliss.
Division of Japanese Beetle Control	E. G. Brewer.
Division of Mexican Fruitfly Control	P. A. Hoidale.
Division of Pink Bollworm Control	L. F. Curl.
Division of Plant Disease Control	J. F. Martin.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1949